- (1) By assuming that the starting date of each benefit is the earliest date, not preceding the valuation date, that could be elected; or
- (2) By using any other assumption that the plan sponsor demonstrates to the satisfaction of the PBGC is more reasonable under the circumstances.

## § 4281.13 Benefit valuation methods in general.

Except as otherwise provided in §4281.16 (regarding plans that are closing out), the plan sponsor shall value benefits as of the valuation date by—

- (a) Using the interest assumptions described in Table I of appendix B to part 4044 of this chapter;
- (b) Using the mortality assumptions described in § 4281.14;
- (c) Using interpolation methods, where necessary, at least as accurate as linear interpolation;
- (d) Applying valuation formulas that accord with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices; and
- (e) Adjusting the values to reflect the loading for expenses in accordance with appendix C to part 4044 of this chapter (substituting the term "benefits" for the term "benefit liabilities (as defined in 29 U.S.C. §1301(a)(16))").
- [61 FR 34118, July 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 38307, July 16, 1998]

## § 4281.14 Mortality assumptions.

- (a) General rule. Subject to paragraph (b) of this section (regarding certain death benefits), the plan administrator shall use the mortality factors prescribed in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section to value benefits under § 4281.13.
- (b) Certain death benefits. If an annuity for one person is in pay status on the valuation date, and if the payment of a death benefit after the valuation date to another person, who need not be identifiable on the valuation date, depends in whole or in part on the death of the pay status annuitant, then the plan administrator shall value the death benefit using—
- (1) The mortality rates that are applicable to the annuity in pay status under this section to represent the mortality of the pay status annuitant; and

- (2) The mortality rates applicable to annuities not in pay status and to deferred benefits other than annuities, under paragraph (c) of this section, to represent the mortality of the death beneficiary.
- (c) Mortality rates for healthy lives. The mortality rates applicable to annuities in pay status on the valuation date that are not being received as disability benefits, to annuities not in pay status on the valuation date, and to deferred benefits other than annuities, are.—
- (1) For male participants, the rates in Table 1 of Appendix A to part 4044 of this chapter projected from 1994 to the calendar year in which the valuation date occurs plus 10 years using Scale AA from Table 2 of Appendix A to part 4044 of this chapter; and
- (2) For female participants, the rates in Table 3 of Appendix A to part 4044 of this chapter projected from 1994 to the calendar year in which the valuation date occurs plus 10 years using Scale AA from Table 4 of Appendix A to part 4044 of this chapter.
- (d) Mortality rates for disabled lives (other than Social Security disability). The mortality rates applicable to annuities in pay status on the valuation date that are being received as disability benefits and for which neither eligibility for, nor receipt of, Social Security disability benefits is a prerequisite, are,—
- $\stackrel{\hbox{\scriptsize (1)}}{}$  For male participants, the lesser of—
- (i) The rate determined from Table 1 of Appendix A to part 4044 of this chapter projected from 1994 to the calendar year in which the valuation date occurs plus 10 years using Scale AA from Table 2 of Appendix A to part 4044 of this chapter and setting the resulting table forward three years, or
- (ii) The rate in Table 5 of Appendix A to part 4044 of this chapter.
- (2) For female participants, the lesser of—
- (i) The rate determined from Table 3 of Appendix A to part 4044 of this chapter projected from 1994 to the calendar year in which the valuation date occurs plus 10 years using Scale AA from Table 4 of Appendix A to part 4044 of this chapter and setting the resulting table forward three years, or

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- (ii) The rate in Table 6 of Appendix A to part 4044 of this chapter.
- (e) Mortality rates for disabled lives (Social Security disability). The mortality rates applicable to annuities in pay status on the valuation date that are being received as disability benefits and for which either eligibility for, or receipt of, Social Security disability benefits is a prerequisite, are—
- (1) For male participants, the rates in Table 5 of Appendix A to part 4044 of this chapter; and
- (2) For female participants, the rates in Table 6 of Appendix A to part 4044 of this chapter.
- (f) Contingent annuitant mortality during deferral period. If a participant's joint and survivor benefit is valued as a deferred annuity, the mortality of the contingent annuitant during the deferral period will be disregarded.

[71 FR 75117, Dec. 14, 2006]

# § 4281.15 [Reserved]

#### § 4281.16 Benefit valuation methods plans closing out.

- (a) Applicability. For purposes of the annual valuation required by section 4281(b) of ERISA, the plan sponsor shall value the plan's benefits in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section if,—
- (1) Plans closed out before valuation. Before the time when the valuation is performed, the plan has satisfied in full all liabilities for payment of nonforfeitable benefits, in a manner consistent with the terms of the plan and applicable law, by the purchase of one or more nonparticipating irrevocable commitments from one or more insurers, with respect to all benefits payable as annuities, and by the payment of single-sum cash distributions, with respect to benefits not payable as annuities; or
- (2) Plans to be closed out after valuation. As of the time when the valuation is performed, the plan sponsor reasonably expects that the plan will close out before the next annual valuation date and the plan sponsor has a currently exercisable bid or bids to provide the irrevocable commitment(s) described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the total cost of the irrevocable commitment(s) under the bid, plus the total amount of the single-

sum cash distributions described in paragraph (a)(1), does not exceed the value of the plan's assets, exclusive of outstanding claims for withdrawal liability, as determined under this subpart.

(b) Valuation rule. The present value of nonforfeitable benefits under this section is the total amount of single-sum cash distributions made or to be made plus the cost of the irrevocable commitment(s) purchased or to be purchased in order to satisfy in full all liabilities of the plan for nonforfeitable benefits.

# § 4281.17 Asset valuation methods—in general.

- (a) General rule. The plan sponsor shall value plan assets as of the valuation date, using the valuation methods prescribed by this section and §4281.18 (regarding outstanding claims for withdrawal liability), and deducting administrative liabilities in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.
- (b) Assets other than withdrawal liability claims. The plan sponsor shall value any plan asset (other than an outstanding claim for withdrawal liability) by such method or methods as the plan sponsor reasonably believes most accurately determine fair market value.
- (c) Adjustment for administrative liabilities. In determining the total value of plan assets, the plan sponsor shall subtract all plan liabilities, other than liabilities to pay benefits. For this purpose, any obligation to repay financial assistance received from the PBGC under section 4261 of ERISA is a plan liability other than a liability to pay benefits. The obligation to repay financial assistance shall be valued by determining the value of the scheduled payments in the same manner as prescribed in § 4281.18(a) for valuing claims for withdrawal liability.

## § 4281.18 Outstanding claims for withdrawal liability.

(a) Value of claim. The plan sponsor shall value an outstanding claim for withdrawal liability owed by an employer described in paragraph (b) of this section in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section: